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PEACE IS IN SIGHT

De la Barra Re-echoes
Forecast of Insurrecto
Leaders Father

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—Peace will reign in Mexico within a fortnight in the opinion of Senor De la Barra, who, following a day's interruption in his journey to Mexico City, to become minister of foreign relations, left here at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

In this he re-echoes the forecast by Senor Francisco I. Madero, father of the insurrecto leader, in the interview given in San Antonio today. His comment on the Madero prediction of peace was that he considered the statement "highly important."

What plans De la Barra has to lay before President Diaz he declined to discuss, saying these were matters to be handled within Mexico and of no public interest outside that country.

Senor De la Barra displayed keen interest in the latest Associated Press dispatches from Washington, Mexico City and elsewhere, having any bearing on the conditions in Mexico, the tendency toward peace and the feeling in the United States regarding the situation.

PREDICT DIAZ' RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Advice received by the state department today and conveyed to President Taft give a most hopeful view of the Mexican situation.

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situation. It is said in diplomatic circles that the resignation of the old Diaz cabinet is expected to have a better effect than has been generally predicted. The change in the administration has not been before the people long enough to predict the final effect.

Another favorable feature of the situation as viewed here is that General Reyes, who enjoys the greatest popularity among the masses, is to be called home soon to become minister of war.

According to advices the new cabinet carries hope with it because the members have been selected for their ability, youth and freedom from alliance with the old regime.

President Taft had an opportunity today to talk over the Mexican situation with members of the senate committee on foreign relations. There was no conference on the subject, but Chairman Cullum and Senators Clark of Wyoming and Smith of Michigan were among the White House callers.

The president told of his two-fold purpose in sending troops to Texas—to enforce the neutrality laws and to be prepared to defend American lives and property. The president said with the lives of Americans threatened at the threshold of their own country, he could not sit idly by and do nothing.

President Taft expects that his course in mobilizing the "maneuver division" will be attacked in both houses. He told the members of the foreign affairs committee that he felt perfectly secure in his position, however, and that the prospective attacks caused him no worry.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 28.—Careful inquiry at Ensenada and at Tecate fails to corroborate the report that Simon Berthold and six of his men were expected at Ensenada following a fight at Alamo on March 22. Captain Justino Menietta, in command of the Mexican federal forces at Tecate, told an Associated Press representative yesterday that Berthold, with a force of men, was south of him at Tecate, and that he believed the rebels were in Guadalupe valley. Menietta confirms the report of a small fight at Alamo on the 22d, but the best information is that only two men were killed, and that these were rebels. The statement that Berthold or any other person or persons have been executed at Ensenada or that they are prisoners there or at Alamo is denied at Ensenada.

Private advices from Ensenada by wire today are to the effect that there is no truth in the report, thus confirming the Associated Press information from that place.

The news of Leyva's reverse at Tecate came from dissatisfied and discontented men in his ranks. According to their stories, the attack by the rebels on the first position at Tecate was disastrous. Leyva at this city, they have been compelled not only to fall back when his ammunition was exhausted, but to have lost a total of 20 killed, wounded or captured. The men said that General Leyva began his retreat from Tecate at 3 o'clock last Wednesday morning. According to them, General Leyva returned at full speed on horseback, leaving his foot soldiers to their fate. Only the reluctance of the federal troops in leaving their entrenched position saved the rebels from utter rout.

INTERVIEWS WITH MADEROS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—Explanation of recent governmental changes at Mexico City, the recall of Senor Limantour from Paris, the arrest of Francisco I. Madero Sr. and his son, Gustavo, at this city, the departure of Mr. De la Barra from the ministerial mansion at Washington for his new position, all were explained today in interviews with Francisco I. Madero Sr. and Gustavo Madero.

Tentative peace proposals have been made and on the administration side have been acted upon. In the view of Don Francisco peace is assured—if not within ten days, then at the farthest, within a month. Diaz, it is reported in a message to the Mexican congress, will insist that peace be concluded on the one point and the vital one, of why they were so certain that the tentative arrangement would, within a short time, result in sealed compact of peace, father and son were silent.

They answered freely every other question. When the elder Madero and Limantour met recently the very meeting was denied; let alone a discussion of terms of possible peace. Today it was admitted the interview concerned peace alone.

Senor Limantour, the great Mexican financier, familiar alike with the bourse of Paris, with Threadneedle street, with Wall street and moneyed Vienna and Berlin, responded to the presidential summons to come to the United States from Paris and carried out the orders of his superior, Porfirio Diaz. Unofficially, on the surface at least, he conferred with the representatives of the revolutionists, the father of Francisco I. Madero, now in the field, and the head of the revolutionists in front of Chihuahua.

Limantour agreed to obtain every concession possible from the government to make possible formal negotiations for peace.

Don Francisco, the elder, promised likewise. Limantour moved first. The resignation of the aged Diaz cabinet followed his first interviews with President Diaz. In itself it was not important, as a concession to public opinion, it meant everything. It was the evidence of good faith for which the insurrectos waited.

Today there is probably no more unpopular person in Mexico.

Corral, already out of the cabinet, will resign the second highest office in the land. Limantour, minister of finance, or De la Barra, the new foreign minister, pro-tempore, will exercise the functions of the office. The insurrectos do not consider De la Barra a strong man, and the inference was plain in the interviews today that Limantour was the leader relied upon to carry out the government's guarantees.

Diaz, according to the program, will remain in office with his new and somewhat unsatisfactory cabinet about him until the country is at rest. When factory wheels are again turning, the railroad trains running without fear of wreck at destroyed bridges, the "iron man" will step down and out, it is believed. Limantour, or De la Barra will then become acting president, and within sixty days will call an election.

APPROACHING A CRISIS.

EL PASO, March 28.—The relations between President Diaz's military forces in northern Mexico and the insurrectos are declared to be fast approaching a crisis.

General Rabago, with his 1100 federal troops is safely encamped in Chihuahua City, after a remarkable four weeks' march from Juarez. Less than thirty miles to the west Francisco I. Madero, the insurrecto leader, is gathering his forces and building defenses in preparation for a move which, he says, "will more than convince the world that the insurrection is not losing headway." From Encinitas, on the Mexican National railroad, Madero moved southwest to San Andres, on the Mexican Northwestern railroad, thus completing a swing from less than thirty miles north of Chihuahua City to a point about equally distant west.

Rebels Blew Up Rebuilt Bridges. Rabago reached the outskirts of Chihuahua after a weary struggle. His 225-mile march through the heart of the insurrecto country to relieve Chihuahua was harassed almost every mile by the firing of insurgents hidden in the mountains and brush. The bridges which he rebuilt in the hope that trains might follow him, were blown up behind him. Twice he was reinforced, until the remnant of 700 men with which he started out from Juarez, was increased to 1,100. Dozens of his men were killed and buried along the railroad tracks.

Ready for an Attack. Chihuahua City, on the arrival of Rabago became the strongest federal garrison in the war zone. It has about 3,000 soldiers and is encircled by fortifications, while the churches and chief buildings have the appearance of arsenals and the house-tops are piled high with sandbags to be used as breastworks in case of an attack.

Juarez has 500 federal troops and Casas Grandes 700. These are practically isolated because of lack of tracks and telegraph service. The towns between the federal strongholds, including Madera, Candelaria, Ahumada, Calles and Saenz, are surrounded by insurrectionists. The intervening country is patrolled by insurrecto guards. It is said to be Madero's plan to prevent a juncture of the federal forces by maintaining them in their present locations.

Situation at Juarez Serious. The situation at Juarez has been regarded as serious for a week. A number of families have moved to El Paso because of the presence of insurrectos along the river, both east and west of

the city. Many people have been induced to remain, however, by assurances that federal troops which went out to scout failed to provoke any firing.

Despite conditions in the field, it was said at the junta today that messages eagerly awaited from Madero may have a bearing on peace terms. But some stated Madero's recent messages were emphatic in the contention that peace was not probable so long as President Diaz remains in power.

"It takes Diaz four months to find out that it is necessary for him to go to Europe for his health, then the war probably will go on until he sails," it was said at the junta.

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BIG BATTLE RAGING. NOGALES, Texas, March 28.—(Via Nogales, Ariz.)—It is believed here that what will prove to be one of the biggest battles between the federals and insurrectos in the Ures district, north of Hermosillo, is in progress tonight. Various views are entertained as to the result of the reported battle of yesterday. Government reports say that the insurrectos were defeated with heavy losses. Refugees arriving here today from the Ures district report that when they left many federal and insurrecto were in the vicinity, but believe that Juan Cabral, the insurrecto leader, who would have knowledge of the federal's superior force, who made his report to General Torres is to the effect that Colonel Ojeda engaged the rebels yesterday at the San Rafael ranch, near Ures, killing 100 rebels and wounding many more.

Report Heavy Federal Loss. The report gives 150 federal dead and 20 wounded. The insurrectos then retreated and entrenched themselves in the houses on the ranch. According to this official report, the entrenched rebels are surrounded by a large force of federal soldiers and are being shelled by the firing of insurrecto guns from the San Rafael ranch, near Ures, killing 100 rebels and wounding many more.

Colonel Ojeda, reported to have led the federalists to victory, passed through Nogales with 170 men last Thursday and was reinforced with 600 men at Tonichi Ladura, and with 300 from other points, resulting in a force of more than 1,000 men.

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